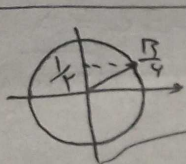


$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} f(x) \Rightarrow P \left[\frac{r - (-r^+)}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{(-r^+) + r}{r} \right]$
 $= P \left[\frac{r - (-r^-)}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{(-r^-) + r}{r} \right] \Rightarrow P + 0(a) = P + (-a)$
 $a = r \quad \left[\frac{a}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = 1$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [x \sin x - 1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [x \alpha(\frac{1}{r}) - 1] = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} [1x^r \cdot x] \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} [1x^r \cdot x]$

$x = -\frac{\epsilon}{10} \Rightarrow 1 \alpha \left(\frac{\epsilon}{10} \right)^r - \left(-\frac{\epsilon}{10} \right) = \frac{-0.12}{1000} + \frac{20}{1000} = \frac{-112}{1000} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-112}{1000} \right] = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} [1x^r \cdot x] \quad x = -\frac{4}{10} \Rightarrow 1 \alpha \left(\frac{-4}{10} \right)^r + \left(-\frac{4}{10} \right) = \frac{-1124}{1000}$

$\left[\frac{-1124}{1000} \right] = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{10x - \infty + \left[\frac{r}{xr} \right]}{14x - \left[-\frac{r}{xr} \right]}$

$x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^- \Rightarrow a = -\frac{4}{10} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{xr} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{14}{100}} \right] = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{10x - \infty + 1}{14x - (-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{10 \alpha (\frac{1}{r}) - \infty + 1}{14 \alpha (\frac{1}{r}) + 4} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 rx}{1 + \cos rx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 rx}{1 + \cos rx}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(1 - \cos rx)(1 + \cos rx)}{1 + \cos rx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - \cos rx = 1 - (-1) = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{rx+r} - \sqrt{rx+\epsilon}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{rx+r} + \sqrt{rx+\epsilon}}{\sqrt{rx+r} + \sqrt{rx+\epsilon}} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{rx+r - rx-\epsilon}{1+x} \times \dots$

$\frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{rx+r} + \sqrt{rx+\epsilon}} = \frac{-x-1}{1+x} \times \frac{r}{r} = -1 \alpha \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{r}{r}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{rx - \sqrt{rx+1}}{rx - \sqrt{rx+1}} \times \frac{rx + \sqrt{rx+1}}{rx + \sqrt{rx+1}} = \frac{(rx - \infty)(rx - 1)}{\epsilon \alpha^2 - rx - 1} \times \frac{rx + \sqrt{rx+1}}{1}$

3
حاصل برابر عدد صحیح نمی شود بنابراین نیز کافی به دو طرف ضرب صفتی باشد!

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \left[1 - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right] = -1$$

4

$$x < -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < x \rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2} < 1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{x^2} \right] = 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^2} > -1 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{x})^-} \frac{1 \cdot x - \infty + 11}{14x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{x})^-} \frac{1 \cdot x + 4}{0^-} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

9

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\infty)^-} \frac{x + k \left[\frac{x}{\pi} \right]}{\sin x} = \frac{x - 3k}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow x - 3k < 0 \rightarrow k > \frac{x}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\infty)^+} \frac{x + k \left[\frac{x}{\pi} \right]}{\sin x} = \frac{x - 2k}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow x - 2k > 0 \rightarrow k < \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{3} < k < \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow [-k] = -2$$

10

صورت کسر به صفر می رسد پس چون جواب حد عددی حقیقی است مخرج هم باید به صفر می رسد!

$$1a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = 1a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1a(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{n}} - 2)}{a(n-1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{n}} + 2}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{n}} + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1a(\sqrt{n} - 2)}{n \times 4}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} + 2) \times 4} = \frac{1}{12 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$